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is shrubby. We passed gay patches of pink *Gerardia filifolia*, Nutt., and yellow *Seymeria tenuifolia*, Pursh; stray plants of *G. parvifolia*, Chapm. all tangled up in the grass; bright golden-yellow *Chrysopsis decumbens*, Chapm. and *C. trichophylla*, Nutt.; pretty white heads of *Palafoxia integrifolia*, Torr. & Gray; black rayless heads of *Helianthus Radula*, Torr. & Gray with its pretty rosette of four large root-leaves lying flat upon the ground; a species of white *Sabbatia*, and two or three varieties of bright yellow "wild sun-flowers." Where the barrens had been burned over, that sure follower of the fire, *Hypoxys juncea*, Smith, had sprung up, and was already in bloom. In rich muddy places especially near houses, *Scoparia dulcis*, L., was an untidy weed. Another of our beautiful fall flowers, *Polygonella parvifolia*, Michx. was just coming into bloom. This tiny delicate flower is very dainty and attractive. It grows in short racemes which make a crowded panicle. The sterile flowers are generally of a pure white color, while the fertile are a yellowish green or bright pink. This *Polygonella* makes a pretty addition to grass bouquets, as it keeps its color and remains secure upon the stem. Of the many other plants that we saw, I have only room to mention *Siphonochia diffusa*, Chapm. This is a very pretty plant; the prostrate stems form mats upon the ground, and the tiny pinkish-white flowers are in numerous "compact, rectangular cymes, terminating all the branches."

MARY C. REYNOLDS.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI, BY CHAS. H. PECK.—*ÆCIDIUM MONOICUM*.—Spots none; peridia generally crowded, occupying the whole lower surface of the leaf, subcylindrical; spores subglobose, bright-yellow, .0008-.0011 of an inch in diameter, generally with one to three shining nuclei; spermogonia on different leaves of the same plant.

Leaves of *Arabis retrofracta*. Colorado. T. S. Brandegee. Communicated by E. A. Rau.

From the notes of Mr. Brandegee we learn that early in March when the host plants begin to grow, those affected by the fungus begin to look sickly. They soon turn yellow and never blossom.

ÆCIDIUM POLEMONII.—Spots suborbicular, pallid or greenish-yellow, sometimes confluent; peridia hypophyllous, crowded, short; spores globose or subelliptical, bright orange, .0008-.001 of an inch in diameter, minutely rough; spermogonia central on both sides of the leaf.

Leaves of *Polemonium reptans*. Iowa. May. E. W. Holway.

ÆCIDIUM GILÆ.—Spots pale-yellow; peridia scattered or crowded, short, pustuliform, hypophyllous, rarely also epiphyllous, opening

by a small aperture; spores orange, angular or subglobose, .0008-.001 of an inch in diameter, generally with one to three shining nuclei.

Leaves of *Gilia Nuttallii*. Alta, Wasatch Mts., Utah. August. Altitude 8,000 feet. *M. E. Jones*.

ÆCIDIUM INTERMIXTUM.—Peridia scattered, hypophyllous, short; spores subglobose or elliptical, orange-colored, .0008-.0012 of an inch broad.

Leaves of *Iva axillaris*. Green River, Wyoming Territory. July *M. E. Jones*.

This occurs in company with *Puccinia intermixta* of which it is probably a form. In some instances the *Æcidium* was on the lower surface of the leaf and the *Puccinia* on the upper surface, in others both were intermingled on the lower surface.

CENANGIUM PLATASCUM.—Cups small, clustered, at first with a white margin, then plane and black margined; asci numerous, ovate or subspherical; spores oblong-ovate, fenestrate, slightly colored, .0008 of an inch long, .0005 of an inch broad.

On bark. Alabama. *T. M. Peters*.

SPHÆRELLA MEGASTOMA.—Perithecia minute, numerous, amphigenous, at first covered by the epidermis, then erumpent, black; ostiola large, circular, pale within; asci subcylindrical; spores uniseriate or sometimes crowded, oblong-elliptical, granular within, greenish-yellow, .0004-.0006 of an inch long.

Living and languishing leaves of *Astragalus bisulcatus*. Colorado. July. *M. E. Jones*.

This fungus appears to attack the leaves while living and to cause their death.

THE COLORADO BERBERIS.—One dislikes to call attention to errors upon the pages of so excellent a book as the Botany of Lieut. Wheeler's Surveys, but in that work one plant is given as "common in the mountain parts of Central Colorado," which, I venture to say, does not occur in Colorado at all, *i. e.* *Berberis Aquifolium*, Pursh. I have seen acres of that shrub in the mountains of California, but after six seasons of botanizing in different parts of Colorado, I have to say that I never met with it here. *Berberis repens*, Lindl., which Dr. Rothrock says he did not see, is common enough in the mountains of Colorado. This very different species, formerly considered a variety of *B. Aquifolium*, was so designated in the earlier catalogues of Colorado plants; but since the specific rank which it merited has been conceded to it, the name of *B. Aquifolium* should be dropped from the Rocky Moun-